in thoſe that are not, and rather upon the Convex-ſide, than the other; and more in freſh ones, than in the ſtale.

12. That having ſomewhat ſcaled the Convex-ſide of the ſhell, and diſcover'd the Communication of the holes, wherein the often-mention'd viſcous moyſture, that has any form of inſects, is found; he ſmelt a ſcent, that was like the water of a ſqueeſed Oyſter.

13. That the Worms give no light, when irritated, but if they do, the light laſts but a very little time, whereas that which appears in thoſe, that were not angred before, continues a great while; the *Obſerver* affirming to have kept of it above 2 hours.

So far the *Journal des Scavans*; which intimates withal, that if the *Obſervers* had had better *Microſcopes*, they could have better examin'd this matter.

But ſince the curious here in *England* are ſo well furniſh with good ones, 'tis hoped, that they will employ ſome of them for further and more minute Obſervations of theſe Worms; it being a matter, which, joyned with other Obſervations, already made by ſome excellent perſons here, (eſpecially Mr. *Boyle*) upon this ſubject of Light, may prove very luciferous to the doctrine of it, ſo much yet in the dark.

Some Obſervations
Of the Effects of Touch *and* Friction.

The Operations and Effects of *Touch* and *Friction* having been lately much taken notice off, and being lookt upon by ſome, as a great *Medical* Branch, for the curing of many diſeaſes and infirmities; it will perhaps not be unſeaſonable to mention (here alſo) ſome Obſervations relating thereunto; which may give an occaſion to others, to conſider this ſubject more, than has been done heretofore, and to make further

ther Obſervations and Tryals concerning the power of the ſame.

And *Firſt*, the Illuſtrious Lord of *Verulam*, in his *Hiſtory of Life and Death*, Hiſtor. 6. §. 3. obſerves, That *Motion* and *Warmth* (of which two, *Friction* conſiſts) draws forth, into the parts, New Juyce and Vigour. And *Canon.* XIII. he affirms, That *Frictions* conduce much to *Longevity*. See the ſame, *Connex.* ix. §. 26. *&c.*

Secondly, The Honourable *Robert Boyle*, in his *Uſefulneſs of Experimental Philoſophy, ſect* 2. *ch.* 15. conſidering the Body of a Living man or any Animal, as an Engine, ſo compoſed, that there is a conſpiring communication betwixt its parts, by vertue whereof a very ſlight impreſſion of adventitious matter upon ſome one part, may be able to work, on ſome other diſtant part, or perhaps on the whole Engine, a change far exceeding, what the ſame adventitious matter could do upon a Body not ſo contrived: Repreſenting, I ſay, an Animal in this manner, and thence inferring, how it may be alter'd for the better or worſe by motions or impulſes, confeſſedly *Mechanicall*, obſerves; How ſome are recover'd from ſwouning fits by pricking; others grow faint and do vomit by the bare motion of a Coach; others fall into a troubleſome ſickneſs by the agitation of a Ship, and by the Sea-air (whence they recover by reſt, and by going a ſhore.) Again, how in our Stables a Horſe well-curried is half-fed: How ſome can tell by the Milk of their Aſſes, whether that day they have been well curried or not: Arguing hence, that if in *Milk* the alteration is ſo conſiderable, it ſhould be ſo I kewiſe in the *Blood*, or other Juyces, of which the Blood is elaborated, and conſequently in divers of the principal parts of the Body. Where alſo (upon the authority of *Piſo*) he refers the Reader to the *Braſilian* Empiricks, whoſe

wild *Frictions*, as unskilfully as they order them, do ſtrange things, both in *preſerving health*, and *curing diſeaſes*; curing Cold and *Chronical* ones by *Friction*, as they do *Acute* ones, by *Unction*.

Thirdly, The learned Dr. *John Beale*, did not long ſince communicate by ſome Letters; *Firſt*, that he could make good proof of the curing or killing a very great and dangerous *Wen* (that had been very troubleſome for two or three years,) by the application of a dead mans hand, whence the Patient felt ſuch a cold ſtream paſs to the Heart, that it did almoſt cauſe in him a fit of ſwouning. *Secondly*, that, upon his brothers knowledge, a certain Cook in a Noble Family of *England* (wherein that brother of his then lived) having been reproached for the uglineſs of his *Warty* hands, and return'd for anſwer, that he had tried many remedies, but found none, was bid by his Lord, to rub his hand with that of a dead man; and that this Lord dying ſoon after, the Cook made uſe both of his Lords adviſe and hand, and ſpeedily found good effect. (Which is alſo confirm'd by what Mr. *Boyle* relates in his lately mentioned *Book*, of Dr. *Harvey's* frequently ſucceſsfull triall, of curing ſome Tumors or Excreſcencies, by holding on them ſuch a Hand.) Here is *Friction* or *Touch*, to mortifie Wens, to drive away ſwellings and Excreſcencies: And why not to repell or diſſipate Spirits, that may have a dangerous influence upon the Brain, or other parts; as well as to call forth the retired ones into the habit of the Body, for Invigoration? *Thirdly*, that a Gentleman, who came lately out of *Ireland*, lay at his Houſe, and inform'd him of an aged Knight there, who having great pain in his feet, inſomuch that he was unable to uſe them, ſuffered, as he was going to bed, a loving *Spaniell* to lick his feet; which was for the preſent very pleaſing to him, ſo that he uſed it mornings and evenings, till he found the pain appeaſed, and the uſe of his feet reſtored. This, ſaith the

the *Relator*, was a gentle touch, and tranſpiration; for he found the Spirits tranſpire with a pleaſing Kind of Titillation. *Fourthly*, that he can aſſure of an honeſt Blackſmith, who by his healing hand converted his Barrs of Iron into Plates of Silver; and had this particular faculty, that he cauſed Vomitings by ſtroaking the Stomack; gave the Stool by ſtroaking the Belly; appeaſed the Gout, and other paines, by ſtroaking the parts affected.

Some particulars, communicated from forraign parts, concerning the Permanent Spott *in* Jupiter; *and a Conteſt between two Artiſts about* Optick Glaſſes, *&c.*

Euſtachio de Divinis (ſaith the *Informer*,) has written a large Letter, wherein he pretends, that the Permanent Spot in *Jupiter* hath been firſt of all diſcovered with *his* Glaſſes; and that the P. *Gotignies* is the firſt that hath thence deduced the Motion of *Jupiter* about his *Axis*; and that Signior *Caſſini* oppoſed it at firſt; to whom the ſaid *Gotignies* wrote a letter of complaint thereupon.

See Numb. 1. *of theſe* Tranſactions; *by the date whereof it will appeare, that that* Spot *was obſerved in* England, *a good while before any ſuch thing was ſo much as heard of.*

The ſame *Euſtachio* pretends likewiſe, that his great Glaſſes excell thoſe of *Campani*; and that in all the tryals, made with them, they have performed better; and that *Campani* was not willing to do, what was neceſſary for well comparing the one with the other. *viz.* To put equall *Eyeglaſſes* in them, or to exchange the ſame Glaſſes.

The ſaid *Divini* affirms alſo, that he hath found a way to